ALL BELLIGERENTS SPURN IDEA OF PEACE AND WAR MUST GO ON FOR LONG PERIOD, STATEMENTS OF HIGH OFFICIALS INDICATE

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Has Revealed Germany's Firm Attitude in Struggle.

ENTENTE FOR FIGHT TO THE VERY FINISH

Tentonic Chancellor Faces Trying Political Situation, But He Is Expected to Win.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

struggling, suffering and before that there is only one watchword, namely, Persevere and We will win. . . Gerwill not be permitted to think of peace while her house is burning. She must first extinguish the

hesitate to use against this enemy (Great Britain) every available intrument of battle that would really shorten this war-such a statesman

Hollweg arose in the reichstag and voiced this spirit of defiance to the mon enemy, and when he declared that every effort would be made to bring victory over Germany's most banished the idea which has been prev alent in allied quarters during recenpeace to the point of admitinability to cope with the Great Britain possibly forestalled an immediate series of vicious attacks his policies-political assaults have been brewing for many

Ill factions in France, England, Ger eny, as well as other nations, still All Belligerents Set Upon Victory. war. Instilled in the hearts of all belligerents is a hitterness which refuses to be removed tions today know nothing else than to that the chancellor conquer: they only dream of the time down to bitter and galling defeat.

Each success, however minor; each defeat, large or small, seems to but fire the determination of all to battle further. Neither of the beligerents today is ready to admit readiness to end the conflict on the terms dictated by the present allignment of armies in all areas, with the possible exception of Germany, for the entente powers practically are beginning their offensive efforts, which the leaders in all allied capitals say will continue irresistibly until victory has been achieved.

Thus it may be at once concluded that the war will not end within the simmediate future, not this year, possibly not next. In that span of time bridging the present to the day of peace hundreds of thousands of lives, needed to force a German retirement of with German armies in the field and declare that eventually the French, British, Russians and other allies are to be ignominfously defeated, events during the week just closed do not in themselves justify the optimism that has been encouraged by Berlin. While admitting that the enemy has made marked gains along the eventualing the resent to the day of peace hundreds of thousands of lives, and British as yet have not been able to break through their lines. This reiterated statement has had a calm-retired and to their back. Already the British long-range guns can command the situation, but infantry pressure will be in a pocket and thave enemy forces both to their front and to their saction will be in a pocket and thave enemy forces both to their front and to their saction will be in a pocket and the save enemy forces both to their front and to their back. Already the British long-range guns can command the situation, but infantry pressure will be in the section will be in a pocket and where enemy forces both to their front and to their saket on their saction will be in a pocket and is the present with section will be in a pocket. Already the British long-range guns can command the situation, but infantry pressure will be in the time section wi Since the resignation—which it is reliably said was tantamount to oustersubmarine warfare, and since the eco-nomic burden of Germany has become greater because of her greater culty in obtaining supplies from outside world, there has been st

On two distinct occasions the Ger-

them. Now that the allies are gaining upon the Germans, it is declared by on every hand the policy of U-hoat ter- Teutonic prisoners themselves, The rorism, championed by the von Tirptiz carnage has been great on that stretch group of militarists, has obtained a of battle front running from imgreat following among the German peo- mediately south of the River Ancre ple. They desire that every means to the regions south of Chaulnes. And ple. They desire that every means available to Germany be used, no matter who may be stuck. But they know that as long as Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is at the heim, and therefore in position to exert strong pressure and influence upon the kaiser, at least some methods of conflict will not receive official sanction. Consequently previous to the reopening of the reichstag on Thursday there were constant reports of the fire through which von Bethmann-Hollweg would be

gage of battle in order that they related the present strong measures be brought against England, which they declare is Germany's most remorseless and determined enemy.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in admitting the latter fact to be true and in promising to use strongest measures to combat the British, possibly forestailed an immediate outbreak against him. At least the reichstag adjourned until the middle of the present week. The future political situation in Germany as yet remains in doubt, but one fact seems certain, and that is the opposition to the government as it is at present constituted seems likely to go down in defeat as it has at all times in the past, netwith standing the fact that its ranks have been greatly augmented since last effectively and seems likely to go down in defeat as it has at all times in the past, netwith standing the fact that its ranks have been greatly augmented since last effectively.

ALLIES' GAINS ON THE SOMME.

forts were made to "get the chancellor."

One of the significant remarks of the
German chancellor was his declaration
that he was not able to answer in detail the charges made that his government was weakening and that detailed
public explanation might cause the enemy to herald German doubt as to the
eventual outcome of the war. This
fact alone, more than any other, possition of the western front. George, who possibly more than any one other individual is best able to reflect the true British spirit toward the war and toward the proponents of peace. He also declared that the conflict must be fought to the finish, and stated British arms eventually were to reign supreme over the Prussian: there would be no wavering in purpose or effort and, after having for two years uncomplainingly stood in the war of the mighty Teutonic war machine, the Britain by no means would welcome interference until the task is done—exceptionally well done—and the burden imposed on all Europe through the weight of Prussian militarism forever lifted.

Premier Briand of France, with striking eloquence declared that the conclusion of peace today would be an insult to the memory of entente dead.

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German chancellor was his declaration that he was not able to answer in detail the charges made that his government was weakening and that detailed public explanation might cause the enemy table to answer in detail the charges made that his government was weakening and that detailed public explanation might cause the enemy table to answer in detail the charges made that his government was weakening and that detailed public explanation might cause the enemy table teath his government was weakening and that detailed public explanation might cause the enemy table charactor ment was weakening and that detailed public explanation might cause the enemy to herald German doubt as to the eventual outcome of the war. This fact alone, more than any other, possibly will preclude extended attacks upon the chancellor, if anything will, because of the general German doubt as to the eventual outcome of the war. This fact alone, more than any other, possibly will preclude extended attacks upon the chancellor, if anything will, will preclude extended attacks upon the chancellor, if anything will, will preclude extended attacks upon the chancellor, if anything will, will preclude extended attacks upon the chancellor, if anything will, will preclude extended

> By virtue of the continued oppos tion, some under ministers in the prestriumph in this Kaiser Believes in net may

His Chancellor. to the cry that been made, but the kaiser has shown neutral countries. These fighting na- no signs of wavering in his declaration helm of state until Germany's present troubles have ended. Whether the down to bitter and galling defeat.

Each success, however minor each de-

push them back bit by bit, first here and then there. During the present

Rather are the allied commanders content to press their advance through

enveloping tactics Carnage Great on which, it is de-Western Front. clared, have reman chancellor has been forced to de- ture of fully 60,900 prisoners since the fend his policies Somme offensive began. Although the in the reichstag French and British losses have been because of the immense, they have in no wise comon Two Occasions, outburst against pared with the casualties inflicted will continue to sweep the enemy to-ward the Rhine.

During the week just closed the en-tente armies scored quick and striking successes both at Combles and Thiep-val, these strongly fortified positions

The capture of Thiepval by the Brit sh also removes, possibly, the greatest single impediment in the

Deemed Important. way of a successful advance along the Albert-Bapaume main higha half miles of Bapaume, and the whole Albert-Bapaume road soon may fall in their hands if they continue their progress between Courcelotte and Guedecourt, which they have every likelihood of doing, having moved their

The German armies which have been holding down the line in the Thiepval region and along the front running almost directly northward across the Ancre river, although not immediately menaced, are in grave danger of an enveloping movement. Should the British continue to gain in the Le Sars region and hold firm or even advance along the front running from Thienval

mans are fighting in open country at the present juncture and, their chief defenses having been lost, they must rest behind hastily constructed barriers which are but dust before the tremendous weight of allied artillery. The Teutons find their position increasingly difficult, and even Berlin now admits that as the allies have a preponderance of heavy artillery and men the Teutonic

tirement to the north of Thiepval. Can Gen. Haig effect this through continued successful enveloping movements? This is a question which Paris and London are asking, and one which they confidently expect will be pleasingly answered. Berlin, though officially professing no anxiety, neverthless admits there are no signs of the lessening of British effort.

While the British section of the line

While the British section of the line sees continued intensive and furious sighting, the French have been caring for their duties with a master hand. They have captured the strong enemy position at Rancourt, pushed on east of Bouchavesnes, and extended their lines to a point where direct menace is brought to bear on Allaines, north of Peronne.

Allaines is an important position in the present allied offensive scheme, as at this point the French must ford the Taville river is order to press a really logical advance on Mount St. Quenton, and subsequently Peronne. Immediately to the south of Allaines there lies much marsh land, and as a consequence a direct French advance from points immediately to the west of Perrone above the junction of Taville and the Somme is out of the question.

British and French Continue to Score Striking Gains in Western Arena.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE. **BUT MEET OBSTACLES**

Fierce Struggle on Macedonia Front. Von Mackensen Offensive in Dobrudja at Standstill.

ture. The French struck out against the enemy from Vermandovillers during the week and succeeded in capturing some German trenches. It is expected that this effort will be renewed at intervals

The fighting in the conflict in the west has been marked during the week by great aerial activity. official reports chronicling the destruction of at least seventy-five machines. The Germans and French each claim to have achieved the greater success, but whatever the accuracy of these claims, the significant feature of the aerial situation is the fact that the armies of both the entente and the kaiser are relying largely upon these trusted steeds of the clouds to aid them in their offensive and defensive efforts—more than at any other period in the war. In other words, the aeroplane has come to be one of the chief reliances in successful modern warfare. Both sides are declared to have an enormous number of machines.

ning in for their share of considera-Fierce Contests on stiffened German

Eastern Front. derensive an along the eastern front and Gen. Brussiloff's renewed efforts to take the offensive. Petrograd admits that there has been severe fighting to the east of Kovel and farther south, to Sziget highway as well as seized a chain of mountains overlooking Kirlibaba. To the northward, and particularly between the rivers Strypa and Sereth, the Germans have scored some successes, as well as still farther north, where the Russians have been striving to the control of the stripe of the rad that Field Marshal von Hindenburg hopes to regain all that territory lost to the Russians during the earlier weeks of Gen. Brussiloff's offensive, and it furthermore is declared that these German efforts will be of the intensest character, inasmuch as Hindenburg has strengthened the Teutonic lines with new divisions of strictly Teutonic troops, as well as tens of thousands of Turks. Austrian commanders are declared to have been supplanted in a large measure by German, this move being made. It is presumed, to bolster up the Austrian morale.

Possibly one of the bloodiest single battles of the whole war has been

front in the Kaimakaian height region. genitor of the soft-nose and, according to allied advices, was carried by them. The Bulgarians launched terrible counter attacks and, in fighting lasting for a period of ten days, the Bulgars claim to have turned back the whole allied line on the western wing. This report, however, is disputed by the Serbians, who declare that the Bulgarians, though penetrat the battlefields being literally covere with enemy dead. The Serbs make n pretense of hiding their own losse leclaring them to have been exceed

ingly large.
The Russians and French have en-Teutons find their position increasingly difficult, and even Berlin now admits that as the allies have a preponderance of heavy artillery and men the Teutonic armies may be forced to fall back farther.

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The Somme battle, particularly along the British front, promises to be more interesting that the subsequent weeks, because of the positive of the forced general German retirement to the north of Thiepval. Can down that section of the line on the River Struma, again have crossed over and not only have captured Jenmita but have reached Kritsograd. Doiran is declared to have been fired from the shells of allied guns.

The great battle of the Dobrudja has died down again, the Rumanians and Russians having inflicted defeat on Fleld Marshal van Mackensen in the general vicinity of Cernavoda. Rumania claims progress along the Black sea coast. It is believed certain that the allies, who had intended to press their offensive efforts in the Balkans southward through Rumania and northward through Macedonia, now will inaugurate these offensives along a broad scale. The activities of von Mackensen have greatly disarranged Mackensen have greatly disarranged allied plans, but now that the great

blows.
The Rumanians continue to make

BRITISH CARS OF DEATH **RECALL EARLY MONSTERS**

National Geographic Bulletin Reviews History of Warfare Among Civilized Nations.

Legendary and Biblical Instances Among Man's Uses of Terrifying Engines of Destruction.

"The British 'tank,' described as car of death, is the current 'enfant terible' in the large family of strange engines of destruction sired by the God of War," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

"The modern fighting man has been so schooled to expect unique and pow human life that the 'tanks' have in spired more curiosity than terror, but to the west of the Somme, and the French succeed further in advance north of Chaulnes it is lely that the Germans will be d backward in the immediate further in ages past.

"Reviewing the history of warfare among civilized nations, one of the earliest engines of destruction, whose fame has been perpetuated on the pages rected that this effort will be renewed to intervals.

The battle at Verdun has died down in of ara as infantry fighting is concerned here being but one clash of any importance whatever, that being on the dge of the Vaux-Chapitre position, where the French claim to have regisered gains.

The fighting in the conflict in the west as been marked during the week by reat aerial activity, official reports hronicling the destruction of at least eventy-five machines. The Germans and rependence have ach claim to have achieved the reater success, but whatever the acturacy of these claims, the significant extends the rest of the goddess, and which the Trojans believed to be an offering sacred to the goddess Athena. Counseled by the false Sinon, the Trojans razed their walls in order that the 'gift of the Greeks might be brought into the city. After nightfall the warriors hidden inside the wooden animal crept out, threw open the gates of the city and admitted their companions, thus bringham the destruction of at least eventy-five machines. The Germans and Yrench each claim to have achieved the reater success, but whatever the acturacy of these claims, the significant for the derivative of the aerial situation is the fact.

that employed by Alexander the Great in his seven-month slege of the famous Phoeniclan metropolis, Tyre. This ancient city was strongly situated on an island and as there were no long range catapults in the fourth century before the Christian era, Alexander conceived the plan of building a mole or causeway from the mainland to the island. This engineering enterprise was hampered by the Tyrians, who launched blazing ships against the assailants as they sunk piles to hold in place the rock and debris that formed a roadway over which the army was to

Elephants Terrified Romans.

mous 'Pyrrhic victories' over the Romans. Twenty of these huge beasts Tarentines at the battle of Heraclea in 280 B. C. The strange, moving mountains of flesh caused a wave of

hurled these weapons against the shields of their enemies. The iron head penetrated the outer covering of bull's hide but flattened out against the hardwood or metal back of the shield, and thus became hooked to this protector.

The shanks of the dangling javelins so impeded the movements of the barbarian soldiers that they were forced either to throw away their shields and fight under the stopping enough (a fatal delay in their advance) to disincumber themselves from this unique weapon, which may properly be called the dum-dum pilum, the protection of the soft-nose or dum-dum bul-

Ram's Horn Blasts at Jericho.

"Perhaps the strangest engines of destruction in the history of the world were the seven trumpets of ram's horn, which the priests of Israel blew as they encompassed the walls of Jericho once each day for six successive days and seven times on the seventh day. After the final blast, the hosts of Israel gave a great shout and the walls fell flat, according to the biblical account in the book of

Joshua.

"Those who endeavor to explain all miracles on the theory that they are the result of extraordinary applications of able event a demonstration of the vas destructive power of sympathetic vibra known to shake to its very foundation a great bridge of steel and concrete when a known to snake to its volume to great bridge of steel and concrete when a dog trots across it.

"Another arms oddity of biblical interest was the ruse employed by Gideon, leader of only 300 Israelites, who successfully engaged a vast host of Midianites and Amalekites that 'lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multitude, and their camels were without number, as the sand by the seaside for multitude. Gideon's engines of destruction were 300 trumpets, 300 keapty pitchers and 300 lamps within the pitchers. As the enemy's camp was approached during the night the pitchers are smashed, the lamps held aloft in the left hand, while terrifying blasts in the pitchers. approached during the night the pitchers were smashed, the lamps held aloft in the left hand, while terrifying blasts from the 300 trumpets spread consternation and terror among the sleepers, who, in darkness, imagined that they had been attacked by a great army. The result was wholesale slaughter among themselves, while the followers of Gideon watched.

Greek Fire Used 424 B. C. "Greek fire is a term which has been

applied to various compounds through Rumanians have scored a success at Hermannstadt, as well as a defeat.

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The contest upon which hinges largely the fate of Trent continues to rage be tween the fate of Trent continues to rage be tween the fate of the fate a succession of centuries going as far

the Afferench have been caring for their duties with a master hand to their duties with a master hand to the continues to rag be position at Rancourt, pushed on east of Boundaysenses, and extended their of Boundaysenses, and extended their of December of Peronne observed his point where direct menace of Peronne of December and the property of pushed states and Austrian Attacks. Italians Tipor in the present allied officensive scheme, at this point allied officensive scheme, at this point allied officensive scheme, at the point of the present allied officensive scheme, at this point allied officensive scheme, at the point of the present allied officensive scheme, at the point of the present allied officensive scheme, and the present rate of present present rate of

Victory for Entente Allies in World War Would Mean Turkey's Practical Extinction and a Division of the Sultan's Territory

Russia Would Get All of European Turkey, Including Constantinople, and Control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles---Large Slices in Asia for France and Italy.

> By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "The Great War."

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ROM the very outset of the conflict, from the hour when German warships stampeded Turkey into the great war, it has been generally and authoritatively asserted that Russia would make no peace until she was assured possession of Constantinople. Less generally known has been the Russian determination to acquire a second window on the sea, that window which would be furnished by the Gulf of Alexandretta. Yet this latter purpose underlies the Armenian campaign and may prove one of the most interesting details of the ultimate treaty of peace.

Several centuries have passed since Peter the Great sought to obtain for the Muscovite empire an open door on warm water. Legend reports that he added a codicil to his last will and testament which was, in effect, a command laid upon those Romanoffs who came after him to acquire

Three Times Near Goal.

Whether or not there be truth in the egend, and there is probably no truth, save for the brief interruption when Russia went to the far east and acquired and lost Port Arthur, has been directed toward the acquisition of Con stantinople. Twice in the last cen boul; a third time, in the Crimean war, Russian desire was only checked by a British and French military expedition to the Black sea.

Before the congress of Berlin Russia had all but won her way. Her armies had reached San Stefano, a conquered Turkey had agreed to terms which forecast the end of Osmanli rule in Europe and the creation of a Bulgaria which should be the ward and servant of Petrograd. But at Berlin the treaty of San Stefano was torn up and the sacrifices and conquests of Russia went for nothing before the combined forces of Austria, Great Britain and Germany. Before the congress of Ber

British Opposition Ended.

With the coming of the present war, ven before it, British statesmen had aid aside their hostility to Russian possession at the Dardanelles. The digging of the Suez canal had changed the situation in the near east, and, seated at Cairo and Port Said, Great Britain could see Russian advance to Gallipoli without apprehension. Moreover, between Petrograd and London there had been a partition of spheres, which assigned Mesopotamia and southern Persia to the British and brought about a liquidation of old rivalries quite comparable to the famous Anglo-French agreement of 1904, which marked the beginning of the new phase in European history leading straight to the present conflict.

The progress of the great war has demonstrated how essential to Russian safety is the possession of the straits. When Turkey entered the war Russia was automatically cut off from her allies save through the ports of Archging of the Suez canal had changed

Russian determination to possess Con-stantinople. Once the czar is seated on either side of the straits the Black

· Bow to Russia's Purpose.

To this purpose France and Britain have bowed. France long ago discarded the policy which led Napoleon III to ally himself with Britain for the Crimber of san aid in the France without Russian aid in the France without Russian aid in the France-Prussian war. Britain, equally influenced by the German menace, has made a similar surrender, casting the Beaconsfield policy into the waste basket. Italian and Russian purposes have long ago been reconciled, and the downfall of the central powers will infallibly be accompanied by the conquest of Constantinople by the conquest of Constantinople by the Slav and his permanent establishment on the foundations of the Byzanhave bowed. France long ago discard-

ment on the foundations of the Byzantine empire.

But it is not merely the possession of Constantinople by the Slav that has been provided for in agreement between the enemies of Germany. The wellnigh complete extinction of Turkish independence is another and even more far-reaching circumstance. Today there exist in all the allied capitals maps on which are drawn the lines of the future in Asia Minor, provided that the allies win the war in Europe. Possessed today of an empire three times as large as France or Germany, the Turk is tomogrow to be restricted the Turk is tomogrow to be restricted to the Holy Land proves impossible, Jerusalem will also fall to the Strench. But this remains a matter for future discussion.

Mesopotamia for England.

As for Great Britain, she is to have Mesopotamia, with the two vilayets of Basra and Bagdad, having an area of above 100,000 square miles and a population of more than 1,500,000. Here again the people are Arabs, not Turks. In addition, the Turkish possessions

The most interesting of all these obscure. It is certain that the Italians spheres is naturally the Russian, which are to have the whole south shore of Asia Minor from their present seat in of European Turkey, with Adrianople, unless he chooses to purchase Bulgarian alliance at the present moment by the proffer of that portion of Thrace to the Enos-Midia line which belonged to the Enos-Midia line which belonged to Bulgaria for a few weeks after the first Balkan war. South of the straits the two peninsulas which approach Europe, the Scutari, facing Constantinople, and Bigha, facing Gallipoli, are to be Russian.

But in addition Russia has marked out a great sphere stretching from the Caucasus to the Gulf of Alexandretta, straight across the whole peninsula of Asia Minor, and including all the lands peopled by the Armenians, the Greater Armenia, about Erzerum and the Lesser Armenia in the Amanus mountains and the plain of Adana. The terrible massacres of Armenians in recent months—

Greek's Chance Lost. of European Turkey, with Adrianople, extend inland far enough to the north

ain should, as has been suggested, cede Cyprus to Greece, the Russian position would be still better.

Territory and Peoples.

On the map it will be seen that the Russian territory to the Mediterranean, and the hand will hold the shores of of the future in the Mediterranean.

being those of the or vilayets:	llows, Turkish	the name
EUROI	PE.	
Constantinople	750	Population 1,200,00 80,00 620,00
Europe	. 10,900	1,900,00
ASIA		
Scutari Biglia Adama Sivas Erzerum Karput Diabekr Bitlis Van Mosul Zor (part) Trebizond	. 2,500 . 15,500 . 24,000 . 19,000 . 12,700 . 15,000 . 16,500 . 15,250 . 35,000 . 6,100	220,00 130,00 400,00 1,190,00 650,00 450,00 400,00 400,00 500,00 25,00 1,275,00
Asia	.187,850	6,100,00
Total day Tours		//

third may be included in a semi-inde-

allies save through the ports of Archange and Vladivostok, closed by ice for nearly half the year. While the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, the Geriman held the northern portal in the Bussian Disaster Resulted.

It was to this isolation that is to be ascribed the terrible Russian disaster of the Dunajec a year and a half ago, a disaster that would have been avoided had France and Britain been able to munition their ally, whose armies, still victorious, collapsed through lack of ammunition. For Russia the Türkish incident was more costly than all else in the struggle, and as long as the Geriman and the struggle, and as long as the Geriman and the vilayets of Karput, Sivas, Adana and Erzerum, with certain other fringes of territors. But even if Armenia obtains this measure of unity, its political destinies will manifestly remain in Russian this measure of unity, its political destinies will manifestly remain in Russian hands. How many Armenians will survive the terrible Turkish massacres still continuing remains another and disquieting problem.

Such is the Russian claim to Turkish estates. Roughly summarized, it includes Constantinople, Adrianople, both shores of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, with the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora and its issuand, together with all of Armenia, Kurdistan and possession of both shores of the deep Guif of Alexandrevia, the point where the Bagdad railroad approaches the Mediterranean, Unquestionably this bay will in due time become the termination. A kanode, a member, now a simple of the Vilayets of Karput, Sivas, Adana french and the lation sperhage the French and Italian spheres, all save perhage the French and Italian spheres, all se will in due time become the terminu of a great Russian railroad striking in and thence by tunnel under this chair to European Russia.

Claims of Allies Modest. By contrast with the Russian claims,

modest in the extreme. France is to have all of Syria, from the Gulf of Alexandretta to Palestine, a region having an area of little more than half having an area of little more than half of that of France; that is, 110,000 Wednesday night. One application was square miles and a population of nearly received by card and a candidate was French. In this region the French now have great interests; they own the chief railroads, the docks at Beyrut and

In addition, the Turkish possessions already annexed. The Italian share remains somewhat

Greece's Chance Lost.

Unless all signs fail, Greece will not have a second chance to acquire Smyrpoints either to the ultimate establish. ment of Italian rule here, as well as in Konia, or else the continuance of Turkish rule on the west coast of the Aegean. If the Italian claim is honored, then Italy will have a colony containing nearly 65,000 square miles and more than \$,500,000 people. She will

new railroad down from the Caucasus through Erzerum to the Mediterranean. Only the British possession of Cyprus, which faces this gulf, will in any measure weaken the value of the position from a naval point of view, and if Briting and the fact that the larger portion of the people in this great new colony will be Greeks desirous of being permitted to the fact that the larger portion of the people in this great new colony will be Greeks desirous of being permitted to join their political fortunes to those of the Greeks of the independent kingdom beyond the Aegean.

In addition to her possessions on the mainland, Italy will certainly keep Rhodes and probably the Dodecanesus, the group of Aegean islands taken during the Tripolitan war and occupied ever since. Here, again, the people are Greek, and their hostility to their Italian masters is bound to be permanent.

Turks May Keep Rest. It remains to mention the balance of

Asia Minor, which may be left to the Smyrna, which will fall to Italy, or con ceivably to Greece, there remain the vilayets of Brussa, Angora and Castavilayets of Brussa, Angora and Castamuni, with certain other parings, having in all an area of something more than 70,000 square miles and a population of less than 4,000,000. If the Osmanli keeps Smyrna, his remnant will contain a little less than 100,000 square miles and about 6,500,000 people. This last is the maximum his foes mean to leave him out of an empire before the war containing more than 700,000 square miles and more than 221,000,000 people. Once more his capital is to be at Brussa, and his European and Arabian empires will come to a permanent end.

and the shores of the straits, Russia will acquire the exit to warm water that she desired. But by taking both Armenias and approaching the Mediterranean at Alexandretta, Russia will actutally cut off Asia Minor from the rest of the continent, and it is hardly too much to believe that some future day will see the Russian absorption of any morsel of territory left to the Turk. In this way Russia would acquire an unbroken land approach to the straits, and the whole south shore of the Black sea. As to the British, French and Italian spheres, all save perhaps the French may well be ragarded by the Slav as temporary dispersals of territories destined to fall at last under his control, when the hour comes to restore the Byzantine empire under Russian control.

mer pianist of the council, who now resides at Newport News, Va. He entertained the council with an account of his travels through Virginia, visiting the councils in that state. Remarks were made also by Past State Counthose of France, Italy and Britain are cilors S. Brashears and W. J. Parr and Past Councilors H. A. Beck, W. H. Lanham, G. W. Swift and others.

cilor C. B. Webb of Statesville, N. C., announcing he will pay the council a fraternal visit at the next meeting. George A. Davis of Baltimore has been appointed deputy national councilor of this jurisdiction. John S. Langley was elected and installed to fill the vacancy of vice councilor caused by the resignation of William E. Truman. Among the visitors was S. H. Updike of Front Royal Council, No. 39, of Virginia. Brief remarks were made by N. J. Sammond. Past Councilor N. E. Hutchinson and Albert L. Kirk,

Anacostia Council, No. 16, received two applications for membership Tues-day night. The council is making special efforts to increase its member-ship to 500. Announcement was made of the death of one of the members

Liberty Bell Council, No. 55, met Tuesday evening in Northeast Temple, with the banner crowd of the year for the annual visitation of State Councilor D. L. Bromwell and his staff. One application was received and Mr. Lattimer was elected to membership. After the routine business the council was turned over to the state officers. The principal speaker of the evening was Rev. C. C. McLean, pastor of the Douglas Memorial Church, who spoke on "Patriotism." Remarks were made also by Messrs. Bromwell, Madison, Pender and Walker. Coffee and refreshments were served.

The relief committee of Capital Council, No. 25 reported W. B. Edwards improving. The resignation of Warden Carl Miller was received, he having left for Lansing, Mich., to accept a position. Two iniations are scheduled for tomorrow night. State Councilor D. L. Bromwell, Messrs Marlon, Prender and Metz made addresses.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty

Hope Council, No. 1, met Tuesday night, Councilor Ida Righter presiding, after a brief absence. The continued illness of Mrs. Emma Shaffer was reported and Miss Johanna Shaper, Mrs. Mary Williamson and Mrs. Fannie Ellerbrook recommended to the care of the sick committee. The amendments to the laws of the order recently adopted at the National Council session at Newburgh, N. Y., were